#### SENATOR SEWELL'S SPEECH.

In the Senate Mr. Sewell, of New-Jersey, delivered a speech in support of the Hull-Hawley Army Reorganization bill. He said he was not one of the Senators who had been anxious for war with Spain. He believed that Spain had answered the demands of the United States to a great extent with reference to Cuba. He never would have consented to a war with Spain had it not been for the destruction of the Maine. After that there was no other alternative than war. It was difficult, he said, to say who was responsible for the Maine's destruction. He himself had grave doubts whether the crime was committed by the Spanish authorities. "It may have been done by Spain," he said, "or by that it was general legislation, but the Senate. some irresponsible Spanish subject, or it may have been done by the Cuban Junta, who had more reason for precipitating war than anybody else. But war came, and with it came great | ure, but this, too, was overruled by the Senate. responsibilities.

armed and equipped a great Army of nearly more than one-half, yet to-day, in his opinion, amendment. The statement was made that the the country was more in a state of war than it was when the Army was before Santiago. "I House, and that the canal would not be built never was in favor of the acquisition of the under the proposition inserted in the bill. When Philippines," said Mr. Sewell. "I said to the the Nicaragua Canal amendment was read Mr. President the day after Dewey's magnificent victory in Mantla Bay, 'For God's sake, order him away from there.

Mr. Sewell then stated his reasons for not desiring the Pacific Islands. He said that he had | the canal. visited them, and was satisfied from personal observations that they and their inhabitants were not desirable acquisitions to this country. He declared that it would take an army of from 25,000 to 50,000 to maintain centrol in the Philippines. Even now the American troops were cooped up in Munita, and thus far had been able to accomplish little. In his opinion 20,000 men would be required in Cuba and several thousand in Porto Rico, so that praying a several thousand in Porto Rico, so that praying the entire Army would be used in what might be termed the island possessions. With the mustering out of the volunteers we would not be in position to hold our own anywhere as many men would be needed to take care of the company to have

not be in position to hold our own anywhere, as many men would be needed to take care of the coast fortifications if they were to have proper attention.

Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, interrupted Mr. Sewell to inquire why the United States would need a force of 20,000 men in Cuba, stating his belief that no force was needed there, since there were no Spanish soldiers to fight. He inquired further how the Government was going to keep a force on that island after peace with Spain had formally been declared. He declared that the Cubans had exercised great self-control, and that troops were not now needed on the island.

#### FEARS WAR WITH THE CUBANS.

Mr. Sewell-We have had peace in Cuba because we have had a large force there. Those people are a turbulent people. They will have revolutions constantly. I believe we shall have a war with them after a while.

Mr. Foraker-I do not think we will.

Mr. Sewell-I do. But that is a question about which the Senator and I differ.

at down. If I were the President I would send force there that would be sufficient to put em down sharply and quickly."

Lindray, of Kentneky, interrupted Mr., saving that it had been reported in the tee and some of whom were not had agreed on a compromise Army Reorganization bill which met the approval of the Administration. If that he true, suggested Mr. Lindian, will the Senator say whether he is addressing his remarks to the compromise measure or to the bill senators.

Sintes.

Mr. Frye, in charge of the bill, amendment and it was agreed to.

Mr. Rawlins argued against the compartment lost rich and the War Department lost rich and the lose of his addresses. night, and that it should in out. He added that the mittee had been at work all day in perfecting the bill, and hoped soon to be able to report a bill that would be satisfactory to all parties.

## NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Signal Corps, Regular Army-First Licute GEORGE O. SQUIRE, 3d Artiflery, to be first licute. Fifth Regiment Volunteer Infantry—Captain JAMES R. VARDAMAN, to be major, First Lieutenant T. R. FRANKS, to be captain, Second Leutenant J. ETRKE, to be first Heutenant; Sergent J. D. TURNER, Company E, to be second lieutenant.

ROOSEVELTS GO TO WASHINGTON. Albany, Feb. 24.-Governor and Mrs. Roosevelt left this city at 9:30 e'clock this morning for Washington to visit Senator Lodge. They expect to re-

## YALE'S GYMNASTIC CHAMPION.

New-Haven, Feb. 24.-R. G. Clapp, '99, of Northampton, Mass., to-night wen the championship in symnastics of Yale University in the final competi-tion of the season. Mr. Clapp now holds the inter-collegiate championship in pole-vaulting.

#### CONNECTICUT OFFICERS PROMOTED. Hartford, Feb. 24 .- Adjutant-General Van Keuren has officially anounced the appointment of

Kirkland, of New-London, to be lieutenant-Rodgers, promoted, and of Captain Philip W. Prior, Company K, of Stamford, to be major, vice Kirk-land, promoted, both with rank from February I. The application of Captain Charles W. Newton, Company F, lat Regiment, C. N. G., to be retired, is accepted and he is placed on the retired list.

## MENELIK CAPTURES A REBEL.

London, Feb. 24 -A dispatch from Jibutil, on the west coast of the Gulf of Aden, announces that Emperor Menelik of Abyasinia has captured, without striking a blow, the Abyssinian chief, Ras Mangascia, Governor of the Province of Tigre, who for some time had maintained a rebellious attitude toward the Negus.



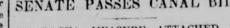
his life companion.

If she is suffering from a torturing, dragging weakness or disease so prevalent with ler sex, she has no right to answer "Yes" until her health is restored. If she does, she will be wretched and ill herself and her home will be an unhappy one. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a scientific remedy that cures all weakless, disease, disorder and derangement of the delicate and important feminine organs. It is not a "cure all," but a medicine devised to correct this one class of disorders and no other. It has accomplished its purpose in tens of thousands of cases, as is shown by tens of thousands of testimonials of the grateful patients themselves. It imparts vigor and virility to the entire womanly organism, and is the best of all nerve tonics and restoratives. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. It transforms weak nervous, despondent invalids into healthy happy women.

I was so weak I could searcely walk about the house.

"I was so weak I could scarcely walk about the house, writes Mrs. Mattle Scruggs, of Allen's Creek, Amherst Co. Va. "Was reduced to a mere skeleton. I was never fre from pain in the back and head and could not sleep a night. I bought three bottless of Dr. Pierces Favorith Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery and two vial of 'Pieasant Pellets." After taking these six weeks I fellike a new person; sleep well and geined in flesh. I am de ing all my own housework and we have nine in the family.

A man or weman who neglects constipation sinfers from slow poisoning. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One Liberal Mr. Wragge, Unionist 1,007 constipation suffers from slow poisoning. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxa-tive, and two a mild cathartic. All medicine dealers sell them. No other pills are "just as good."



RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

POINT OF ORDER OVERRULED-THE MEAS-TRE ADOPTED AFTER A VIG-OROUS CONTEST.

afternoon passed the River and Harbor bill under consideration throughout the day, and on mined fight was made, but in every instance the opposition availed nothing. The sharpest con- canism, such as understood by Americans," test arose over the Nicaragua Canal amendment. A point of order was made against it to which the Vice-President submitted the Mr. Pettigrew (Sil. Rep., S. Dak.), Mr. Rawlins He said that in a short time the President had (Dem., Utah) and Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.) vigorously attacked the bill, their opposition This Army had been reduced being directed especially against the canal measure would never see the light of day in the Rawlins called attention to the fact that there was no provision for the ratification by the Senate of any treaty that might be made with Nicaragua or Costa Rica for right of way for

Mr. Frye replied that no treaty was provided

Mr. Rawlins was of the opinion that the question should be dealt with as a separate meas-He then made the point of order that the amendment was not in order, because it pravided for general legislation.

Mr. Pettigrew supported the point of order, and Mr. Frye contended that it was not well taken. He admitted that a point of order to the effect that the amendment was not germane might be raised.

Messes, Chilton and Morgan contended for the regularity of the amendment.

Mr. Rawlins, in support of his point of order, maintained that if the proposition had any validity it was clearly general legislation. On the other hand, it might be regarded as unconstitutional, because it proposed to confer on the President authority to make a compact with a foreign Government which under the Constitution, was a treaty.

After a long discussion the Vice-President, availing himself of the rules of the Senate, submitted the question, "Is the amendment in order and shall it be submitted to the Senate?"

AMENDMENT DECIDED IN ORDER.

The ayes and nees were demanded, and the amendment was decided to be in order by a vote of 51 to 7. Those voting no were Messra, Allen, Bate, Cockrell, Pettigrew, Rawlins, Teller

Mr. Vest then raised the question of relevancy of the amendment, and demanded the ayes and nees. It was decided to be relevant by a vote terms of the Port Arthur Convention, which true they cannot be too vigorously condemned, of 40 to 12. Those voting in the negative were Messra, Allen, Bate, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Mc-Laurin, Pasco, Pettigrew, Rawlins, Roach, Tel-

hall reported by the Republican members of the committee, of which he is one?"

That if the President shall be unable to secure from the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica such concessions as will enable the United States to build and perpetually own and dressing my remarks to the bill reported by the committee."

Mr. Sewell then proceeded, making an analysis of the Hull-Hawley bill and indicating the desirability of enacting it into law. Mr. Sewell urged that the present situation in the Philippines would remain as it is so long as there was a division in the Congress of the United States to build and perpetually own and control said canal, the President is authorized to negotiate for a control of or a right to constitute for the abrogation or modification of any and all treaty obligations, if any such exist, as shall in any wise interfere with the constitute of the Nicaragua Canal amendment:

That if the President shall be unable to seture from the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica such concessions as will enable the United States to build and perpetually own and control said canal, the President shall be unable to seture from the Governments of Nicaragua Canal amendment:

That if the President shall be unable to seture from the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica such concessions as will enable the United States to build and perpetually own and control said canal, the President shall be unable to seture from the Governments of Nicaragua Canal the Governments of Nicaragua Canal the President shall be unable to seture from the Governments of Nicaragua Canal the President shall be unable to seture from the Governments of Nicaragua Canal the President shall be unable to seture from the Governments of Nicaragua Canal the President shall be unable to seture from the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica scale in the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica scale in the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica scale in the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica scale in the Governments of Nicaragua

for the purchase of the right of way for the canal. The amendment was defeated-48 to 5. The amendment was supported by Messrs, Bate, Pettigrew, Rawlins, Turley and Vest.

Mr. Pettigrew had no idea the canal would be built under this amendment. He maintained that \$115,000,000 would not pay for its construction, nor, in his opinion, would \$215,000,000 build it. The canal must either be made neutral absolutely and unfortified, or it must be fortified at an expense of hundreds of millions. He declared that for half the money which "this canal of doubtful expediency" would cost a transcontinental railroad owned by the Government could be constructed, which would confer a greater benefit on the people than any such canal as was proposed.

## PLACED IN THE BILL.

At the close of his remarks the Nicaragua Canal bill amendment as amended was agreed to without division.

Mr. Frye offered as an amendment a codification of laws relating to river and harbor improvements, and it was agreed to without be ing read and without division.

Mr. Pettigrew remarked sarcastically that he would not object, as it simply added to the monstronities of the measure. He was satisfied that the House would never let the bill see daylight Mr. Teller made a vigorous argument against the bill, particularly the Nicaragua Canal feature. He denounced the canal plan, declaring that it was based on no intelligent information and investigation. No living man, he said, could say what the canal would cost. It might cost \$200,000,000 or \$400,000,000. He declared that Congress was "going it bilind" in putting the canal project on the River and Harbor bill and hurrying it through in such fashion.

After some minor amendments the River and Harbor bill was passed—50 to 3. Messrs. Pettigrew, Rawlins and Teller voted against it.

CAPTAIN J. W. MILLER PRESIDENT. The Board of the Nicaragua Canal Company me and organized Thursday by electing as presiden Captain J. W. Miller, also now president of the Providence and Stonington Steamship Line, and an vice-presidents Gordon McDonald, of the Continental Trust Company, of New-York, and Henry D. Pierce, of Indianapolis, R. L. Edwards was chosen treasurer, and R. A. Lancaster secretary.

INFLUENZA IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY,

MANT DEATHS REPORTED FROM CHRISTIANIA AND STOCKHOLM.

Stockholm, Feb. 24.-An epidemic of influenza exists here and at Christiania. Last week there were 2.513 cases here and 197 deaths. At Christiania there were 2.251 cases and 189 deaths.

## HUNGARY'S NEW CABINET.

Budapest, Feb. 24.-Koloman de Szell, to whom was intrusted the task of forming a new Hun-garian Cabinet in succession to the Ministry pre-sided over by Baron Banffy, who announced last Saturday that the Cabinet would resign at the close of the Parliamentary session, has arranged a compromise with all the Opposition party, and has reformed the Cabinet,

In the new Ministry Koloman de Szell will be Promier and Minister of the Interior, M. Plose Minister of Justice and Dr. Hegedur Minister of Commerce. The other perifolics are unchanged. The Opposition has thus attained its desired end in the removal of Baron Banffy.

## LIBERALS RETURN A CANDIDATE.

London, Feb. 24.-The result of the election yesterday in the Rotherham Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire for a successor in Parliament to Arthur Herbert Dyke Acland, resigned, who has

Mr. Acland, who was a Liberal in favor of Irish Home Rule, was elected without opposition at the last election.

NICARAGUA MEASURE ATTACHED TO COINCIDES ENTIRELY WITH THE POPE'S IDEAS OF AMERICANISM IN THE CHURCH OF ROME.

Rome, Feb. 24.—The "Osservatore Romano", te-day publishes the text of a letter from Archblehop Ireland to the Pope, regarding the Pontiff's letter to Cardinal Gibbons on "American Washington, Feb. 24.-After a session of near- ism." The Archbishop thanks the Pope for this ly eight hours the Senate at 6:30 o'clock this proof of his esteem and love for American Catholics, and says, now that the Pope has shed by the dreisive vote of 50 to 3. The bill was light on the situation, misunderstanding will cease, "for we are now able to determine the several of the committee amendments a deter- fault which some desire to conceal under the name of Americanism and define true Ameri-

The Archbishop continues: "The distinctions and explanations contained in the Apostolic letter are so clear and precise that the peril, which was not understood by all the people of the point, overruled it. It was then attacked as United States, but which I thought was to be not being relevant to a river and harbor meas- leared, can no longer present itself. In view of the extraordinary confusion of ideas and controversies raised, especially in France, by the 'Life of Father Hecker,' there was need for the Supreme Pontiff to make his voice heard in order to enlighten and tranquillize the people's

"With all the energy of my soul I repudiate all the opinions the Apostolic letter repudiates and condemns-those false and dangerous epinionswhereto, as His Holiness, in brief, says certain people give the name of Americanisms.

"I repudiate and condemn them categorically, like His Holiness, with all the more promptitude and joy, inasmuch as my Catholic faith and my comprehension of the teachings and practices of the Church have never permitted me to entertain such extravagances. "The whole Episcopate of the United States,

flocks, are ready to repudiate and condemn them. We cannot but be indignant that su-Americanism such errors and extravagane "Most Holy Father, they are enemies of the Church in America and false interpreters of the faith who imagine there exists, or who desire to establish in the United States, a church differing a single lota from the Holy Universal hurch, recognized by other nations as the only hurch Rome itself recognizes or can recognize as the infallible guardian of the revelation of

Archbishop Ireland concludes with begging the Pope to accept his assurances of love and de tion, and to give him the Apostolic blessing.

#### DOWAGER EMPRESS ANGRY.

KILLING OF CHINESE BY RUSSIANS WILL CAUSE A STRONG PROTEST.

Peking, Feb. 24.—The Dowager Empress is at Tallen-Wan, on the Liao-Tung Peninsula, near Port Arthur, in killing three bundred Chinese in a conflict which originated in a question of taxes, as cabled on February 19. Her Majesty has instructed the Chinese Foreign Office to protest in the strongest possible language against this "unwarrantable action of the Russians," who, it is added, distinctly broke the does not give to the Russians authority to col-

#### EXTENT OF CHINESE REBELLION.

LOSS OF THREE THOUSAND OR FOUR THOU-

SAND LIVES-HEAVY DAMAGE BY FLOODS. San Francisco, Feb. 24. (Special).-Reports from Hupeh and Anhul, which have reached Shanghai, show that the rebellion in those two provinces was more formidable than at first reported. In Hupeh its force is about spent, because of the death of three leaders in a big battle near Changlo. The imperial troops used quick-firing guns and magazine rifles, and slaughtered the rebels, who showed the greatest slaughtered the rebels, who showed the greatest

In Anhui the rebels were dislodged from one

manders were jealous of one another, and each is waiting for the other to begin the fight.

Reports from missionaries, who have investigated the Yellow River floods, show that the sufgated the reliew River Boods, show that the suf-fering this year is worse than for many seasons before, because of the poor crops last year. The water is still pouring through a great break in the banks, and nothing has been heard of the work of the engineers whom Li Hung Chang took with him. It is reported that Li is on his way back to Peking, but if this be true it is thought it must be because he is an invalid.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

## VESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Albany, Feb. 24 .- In the Assembly to-day when Senator Higgins's bill legalizing actions by Boards of Supervisors changing the time of holding town meetings was reached on the order of second read Allds moved that it have its third reading, but Mr. Palmer objected to its advancement, and it was made a special order for Monday evening a special order for next Tuesday morning.

The Fallows bill to enable the New-York City Police Commission to retry the charges against William W. O'Conner, a patrolman, was advanced to third reading.

A resolution from the North Side Board of Trade of the Borough of The Bronx petitioning the Leg-islature to enact laws compelling street railroad companies to protect motormen and conductors be proper inclosures in winter, and that the temperature of cars shall be maintained at not lower than 65 degrees was received and referred. The same course was taken with another resolution from the same body, asking for another Alderman in the XXXIVih District, which is divided by the Harlem River and another Assemblyman in the XXIst Senate District. Adjournment was taken until Monday evening at

The Senate to-day met for thirty minutes and transacted unimportant routine business. As a quorum was not present, the calendar could not be considered. After the introduction of a few billis and the reference of others received from the Assembly adjournment was taken until Monday

## NEW BILLS,

The following bills were introduced to-day: By Senator Sullivan-Authorizing the Court of Claims to hear, audit and determine the claim of Mary A. Fry. formerly known as Mary A. A. Firming, for damages sustained by her by reason of her indictment and imprisonment for murder, of which she was acquitted.

By Senator Stranshan-Amending the New-York City charter by allowing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to set aside such money as it sees fit for the benefit of any charitable organization in the city.

and Apportionment to set aside such money as it sees fit for the benefit of any charitable organization in the city.

By Mr. Burnett-Providing that venison shall not be possessed or sold except from August 15 to November 15, both inclusive.

By Mr. Egan-Directing the city of New-York to cancel and refund certain assessments for opening Lexington-ave, between Ninety-Seventh and One-hundred-and-second six on property owned by the Blina Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, the Blina Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, the St. Ceellin Roman Catholic Church and the St. Paul Roman Catholic Church.

By Mr. Doughty-Providing that the owner of a private park may kill any wild deer, moose, elk, caribou or antelope actually owned by him at any time between August 15 and January 15, and the carcasses may be sold during that period when accompanied by an affidavit as to the killing.

## COMPROMISE DISPENSARY BILL.

Albany, Feb. 24.-Assemblyman Murphy, of Amsterdam, introduced to-day a new dispensary bill, which is understood to be the result of a compromise effected by the State Board of Charities between the dispensary people on one side and the New-York County Medical Society and the State Medical Association on the other. It provides that the State Board of Charities may license a dispensary on a written application, which is to be uniform for all schools of medicine. A dispensary is not to begin business unless licensed. A license is to be issued on application to any dispensary legally incorporated and to unincorporated dispensaries conducted in connection with incorporated institutions at the time the bill becomes a law. The Board of Charities may inspect all dispensaries and for cause it may revoke the license of an unincorporated dispensary. The Board is authorized to apply to the Supreme Court to revoke the license and annul the incorporation of any dispensary legally incorporated in conducted in connection with an incorporated institution for wilful violation of rules and regulations. sterdam, introduced to-day a new dispensary bill,

# SENATE PASSES CANAL BILL ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S REPLY. DEPUTIES TO BE TRIED.

DEROULEDE AND HABERT.

POLICE PAID QUARTERS OF THE LEAGUE-

CONFLICT WITH POLICE. Paris, Feb. 24.-There was much excitement

in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon, and a large attendance of members. The President of the House, M. Deschanel, an-

nounced that he had received a request to prosecute MM. Déroulède and Marcel-Habert. The statement was greeted with cries of "Read it!" The President then read a letter from the Public Prosecutor, according to which General

Roget deposed that a band of men, headed by MM. Déroulède and Habert, followed his brigade and entered the courtyard of the barracks occupied by the troops. MM. Déroulède and Habert, the General further deposed, questioned the officers, and refused to leave the barracks when requested to do so. Therefore, they were arrested and confessed they wished to lead the troops into a revolutionary movement, and to replace the "Parilamentary Republic by a Plébiscite Republic!" (Uproar.)

The two Deputies mentioned were then re moved to the police station.

The Public Prosecutor then asked for authorization to prosecute the two prisoners on the charge of attempting to turn the troops from

M. Castelin, Republican, member for one of the divisions of Alsne, moved that MM. Déroulode and Habert be set at liberty provisionally. without prejudicing their prosecution, declaring | Mary S. Lockwood, e-elected Editor of the magathat he knew of their love for the Republic and did not believe his friends were as guilty as represented.

#### PREMIER URGES HASTE.

in their own name and in the name of their whether or not to prosecute the two Deputies night to be taken without delay, and he asked the Chamber immediately to appoint a committee with instructions to report on the subject this evening. (Cheers.)

M. Lasies, Nationalist, representing the Condom District of Gers, said he had accompanied MM. Déroulède and Habert to the gate of the barracks, and asked to be included in the prose-

The House then adjourned for the bureaus to meet and elect the committeemen.

The Bureaus selected a committee unanimous y favorable to the prosecution of MM. Dérouede and Habert, and opposing M. Castelin's minds said there must be the regular ballot.

After a brief meeting, at which M. Dupuy was heard on the question, the committee decided to authorize the prosecution of the two Deputies.

The Chamber resumed the session at 5:45 greatly incensed at the action of the Russians | p. m. In the mean time, M. Millevoye had been released from custody and took part in the proceedings. The House was densely crowded.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

tion of Déroulède and Habert, and also approvling of keeping them in custody.

The report added: "If the facts adduced are as they constitute an attack on the Republic and injury to the army." (Applause.)

M. Castelin said he would not oppose the resecution of the Deputies, as he believed the consed themselves desired to be prosecuted. acteristic of "a great patriot like M. Déroulède to recoil hefore responsibilities." M. Millevoyo added, that he could not understand, when some the best citizens were prosecuted, why "those foreigners enjoyed immunity.

LEAGUE'S QUARTERS SEARCHED.

The Chief of Police made a search of the

of M. Marcel-Habert and the headquarters of the Ligue de Patriotes. The Lengue having been forbidden to meet in the Rue St. Paul, a crowd collected and began a demonstration, which brought on a conflict, with the police. Several were arrested for as-saulting a pelice officer. Soon after, however, M. Millevoye arrived upon the scene and urged soulling a police officer. Soon after, however, M. Millevoye arrived upon the scene and urged the Patriots to cease their demonstrations "in order not to compromise Déroulède's cause." Thereupon, shouting "Vive Déroulède!" "Vive l'Armée," and "A has Loubet!" they departed to the Théâtre Moncey, where they listened to an address by Francis de Pressense.

Paul Déroulède, the Deputy representing the harente Division of Angoulême, is the founder of the League of Patriots, and was formerly a lleu-tenant of infantry. He is the author of a number of patriotic military songs.

#### A GOOD MOVE FOR FRANCE. DEROULEDE'S ARREST ADDS STABILITY TO THE NATION.

Paris, Feb. 24.—Déroulède's comic opera coup is destined to cover himself and his league with ridicule. It was the one thing wanted to give President Loubet a firm seat, and has probably helped the cause of Dreyfus revision more than anything else that has happened for some time. The serious apprehensions long entertained of a tragic issue of the Dreyfus affair all hinged upon a fear that the army might out of revenge be induced to forget its loyalty to the Republic.

The anti-Revisionists regarded General Roget as one of their staunchest supporters, owing to the part he played in the Dreyfus affair. Thus it happened, as he did not reply to Déroulède's first appeal, but continued marching in the di-

first appeal, but continued marching in the direction of the Elysée, the Patriots jumped to the conclusion that their object was attained and surged around the marching soldiers with triumphant shouts. They were speedily undeceived, and Déroulède becomes a sadder and possibly a wiser man.

The public breathes freely now that it is seen that the army is in no mood to countenance anti-Republican movements, and the whole thing will end farcically with a short imprisonment for Déroulède and a useful lesson to the Beaurepaires, Coppéra and others of that ilk. General Roget's conduct is unanimously praised.

M. Déroulède still manfully sticks to his guns. He has written to M. Dupuy to declare that he

M. Déroulède still manfully sticks to his guns.

He has written to M. Dupuy to declare that he was arrested for haranguing the troops, after having attempted to bring them with him, and that any other version is falsehood. He asserts that he is determined not to shield himself behind any ambiguity. Thus, according to his own admission, he is liable to imprisonment for life; but the authorities do not desire to give him the halo of martyrdom. Therefore, he will escape

Dond's----xtract first soothes, and then permanently cures itching or lintment bleeding piles, however severe. It is a specific in all akin diseases, and gives quick relief in burns and bruises. its efficacy. Price 50 cents; trialsize All druggists, or sent by

mail. Put up only by POND'S EX-TRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av., N.Y. City. There isn't anything "just as good."

THE D. A. R. CONGRESS.

CHAMBER APPROVES PROSECUTION OF RESULT OF THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS ANNOUNCED.

> MRS. DANIEL MANNING MADE PRESIDENT-GENERAL FOR ANOTHER TERM-PLAN

FOR UNION WITH THE DAUGH-TERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Feb. 24.—The result of yesterday's lection of officers in the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution was announced to-day at the morning session. Mrs. John N. Jewett presided, and immediately after the reading of the minutes the tellers were directed to bring in the ballot. The tellers looked weary, and their chairman said they had worked from 8 o'clock last evening until 2 o'clock this morning before the counting of the votes was completed. Four hundred and eleven ballots were cast. Of this number Mrs. Daniel Manning, of New-York, received 398, and was de-clared re-elected to office of president-general. Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, of Virginia, received votes for vice-president-general in charge the organization, and was declared elected. other candidates were put in nomination for either of these offices. There were two candidates for the office of chaplain-general, Mrs. W. A. Smoot and Mrs. S. M. Harbeck, both of Washington, Mrs. Smoot was elected. All the secretaries-general but one were re-elected, no other candidates being nominated. They are Mrs. Albert Akers, recording secretary; Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, corre sponding secretary; Miss Susan Rives Hetzel, register; Mrs. G. B. Darwin; treasurer, in place of Mrs. Mark Hatch, ineligible; Mrs. Mary Jane Sevmour, historian; Mrs. Robert Hatcher, assistant historian; Miss J. T. McBlair, librarian, and Mrs.

Of the twenty vice-presidents-general, sixteen were elected-eighteen for the two-year term and eight for the one-year term. Mrs. William P. Frye, of Maine; Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana The Premier, M. Dupuy, said a decision Mrs. N. D. Sperry, of Connecticut; Mrs. Ellen M. Colton, of California; Miss Mary Temple, of Tennessee, and Miss Mary I. Forsyth, of New-York. were re-elected. The elected were Mrs. William Lindsay, of Kentucky; Mrs. Charles Stakeley and Mrs. Frances Noah, of Washington, Mrs. Estes Rathbone, of Ohio: Mrs. George M. Sternberg, wife of the Surgeon-General of the Army; Mrs. George Fuller, of Mussachusetts; Mrs. P. C. Cheney, of New-Hampshire; Mrs. J. C. Burfows, of Michigan; Miss Anna Wheeler, of Alabama, daughter of General Wheeler, and Mrs. A. L. Barber, of Washington. The number of vice-presidents-general falling short of election by four caused a stir in the congress, and many suggestions and motions were made to obvinte the necessity of another election. Those who have the constitution always clear in their in the mean time Mrs. Manning arrived and was

received with great enthusiasm by the congress The president-general responded in a few happily Then preparations were made for chosen words. the election of the four vice-presidents-general, and a firmly enforced ruling by the chair prevented new nominating speeches. The blanks were distributed to voters, who were told to make their choice of the remaining names on the list. While this was going on, Mrs. Jewett read a resolution appoint the president-general to represent the The chairman of the committee presented a society at the Paris Exposition in 1900. report unanimously approving of the prosecu- aid McLean also expressed her desire that Mrs. Manning should be the representative at Paris. A vote was taken and unanimously carried to send FOR A RECONCILIATION.

While the tellers were out counting the ballots

the committee reported on recommendations for uniting the Daughters of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution. It will be recalled that at the second annual congress the rock on which they split was ancestry, collateral and lineal. It was the stormlest congress in the history of the organization, and the outcome was the two societies, the Daughters of the Revolution, or "collaterals," and the Daughters of the Amerithe Continental colors, buff and blue, and the latter silver and blue. There are now ab nine hundred in the Daughters of the Revolution Society, and the Daughters of the American Revo ution Society has nearly twenty-seven thousand. The spirit of reconciliation has grown during the last year, and the broad-minded women in both societies desire to unite and put all their strength in one great organization. When the chairman of headquarters of the League of Patriots, situ- the committee, Mrs. William Lindsay, read the Mr. Frye, in charge of the bill, accepted the amendment and it was agreed to.

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Kuyang, in Honan, between three and four thousand rebels have been killed in several engagements. What gives the rebels in this province confidence is that the imperial comprosition of the American Revolution Society.

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Mr. Millevoye will be tried before the Correctional Court for assaults on the police. whole congress showed intense interest. Eight of the ten recommendations were received with ap-

M. Millevoye will be tried before the Correctional Court for assaults on the police.

In all, the police made about four hundred arrests yesterday

M. Déroulède's brother, in the course of an interview this evening, said that though the police had searched the former's house they had seized no papers. "My brother," he added, "Is carried away by his enthusiasm for the army, and his behavior must not be regarded as the outcome of any plot."

The police have affixed seals to the residence of M. Marcel-Habert and the headquarters of the Ligue de Patriotes.

The Lengue having been forbidden to meet in the Run St. Paul, a ground sellected and heart.

Before the chairman could explain why the committee had though it best to make this concesseveral members were on their feet with motions and resolutions against it. The chair's ruling that and resolutions against it. The chair's ruling that they were out of order made little impression. One said, "We will never strike our colors." Another declared they should not "sell their birthright for the sake of 2,900 women," plainly indicating that in her estimation 2,900 Daughters of the Revolution would be of no great gain to 27,000 Daughters of the American Revolution. When order had been restored the chairman said the colors of the Paughters of the Revolution were the colors of the Continental soldiers, and for that reason, if the two societies were united the buff and blue would be especially appropriate and the committee hoped acceptable. The insignia of the two societies were the same, and the chance would be only in the ribbons—buff and blue instead of silver and blue. Vigorous speeches were made in favor of this concession, and finally when the recommendations were voted on separately it was adopted by a good majority.

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majority.

The money question was much in evidence when recommendation 10 was submitted for adoption. It was as follows:

The life members of the Daughters of the Revolution Society shall become life members of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society; no annual dues shall be required until February 1, 1900, and no charter fees shall be expected from chapters admitted from the Daughters of the Revolution Society.

IN LEAGUE WITH CROKER

REPUBLICAN OPPOSITION TO THE PO LICE BILL ACCOUNTED FOR.

AN OLD GAME MADE EASIER THAN EVE BY TAMMANY'S INCREASED ABIL

ITY TO PAY FOR IT.

Albany, Feb. 24 (Special).-The New-York Pa. ice bill for the time being is set aside for repairs, owing to the attitude of certain Repub lican Senators toward it. The politicians to not surprised at this outbreak of hostility the measure on the part of the Republicans in ing in far-away rural districts. In times page when Tammany Hall has had control of a government of New-York City, with its me ions of patronage, and there has been a small Republican majority, some rural Republica have manifested a surprising tenderness to the Wigwam's welfare. Nor have Republica representing New-York City districts been in maculate in this respect. They also have show astonishing regard for Tammany Hall. It me be added that the consolidation of New-You and Brooklyn has given Richard Croker greater means than ever before to affect judgment of Republican members of the Len lature favorably to himself, and, therefore, a

Benjamin B. Odell, jr., chairman of the a publican State Committee, who came here re-torday to secure Republican votes for the polibill, started for his home in Newburg at mo-to-day. It is said that the bill in an amenda form will be taken by him from Newburg. Washington on Monday, and there shown is Senator Platt. According to rumors it is been amended so as to give the Governor is thority to suspend for thirty days the sign Police Commissioner who, under the bill to rule the Police Department of New-York,

developments of the last two weeks concern

the Police bill have not amazed many person

Whether these amendments will make a measure any more satisfactory to the Repa can Senators who have been manifesting to tility to it is not yet known. Possibly will be called and they be forced to define the The Governor is apparently looking on t

struggle over the Police bill with equaning the cannot fail to suspect, if he recalls the siministrations of other Governors, that some the Republicans who were opposing it are resistrying to force him to grant them offices order to secure their votes for it. The Govern ernor can afford to defy men who may thus see to force him to make appointments that he may think harmful to the State. It should be stated also that thus far his nominations has been of such excellent character that no he been of such excellent character that no he publican Senator has dared to oppose their m firmation

course, the Tammany Hall Senators will opp it. How many Republican Senators will see well to aid Mr. Croker again in this mate This is a question which Legislature are already asking.

POLICE BILLS APPROVED RESOLUTION OF THE REPUBLICAN

COUNTY COMMITTEE. The Executive Committee of the Republica-County Committee had an exciting meeting yester day afternoon in the headquarters, at No. 1 Mag son-ave., and argued for two or three hours or the position which the local organization sho take in respect to the three police bills now before the Legislature. Six of the thirty-five district lead ers were absent, and those present were near equally divided upon the question of urging th passage of the bills as they now stand. man Lemuel E. Quigg presided at the meeting, an said that Governor Roosevelt and Senator Plan vere in favor of the speedy passage of the bill He declared that, while some of the Republicans of the city did not take kindly to the thought of has ng a single Police Commissioner in place of all. partisan Board of Police, yet in the existing counstances the Police Board was entirely the

Tammany control. Frederick S. Gibbs, of the IXth Assembly District, offered a resolution advocating the passers of the police bills and authorizing the appointment of a committee of the County Committee to go to Albany and urge Republican members of the Legs lature to vote for the bills. Abraham Gruber, of the XXIst District, led off in opposition to action committee in favor of police bills, which pro vided for a single Police Commissioner. He declared that he knew of no good reason why a bipartisan Police Board should not be retained, even if it were thought best to take the Bureau of Ele tions out of the Police Department. Several other leaders expressed similar views, but said that if Senator Platt and Governor Roosevelt were in favor of having a single Police Commissioner, the organization ought to stand by them. The resolu-tion offered by Mr. Gibbs was carried by a vote of

The closeness of the vote indicated that such & resolution might not be carried at the meeting of the County Committee in the evening, and as effort was made to have an agreement by which s division in the County Committee could be avoided. A sub-committee was sent out of the room to prepare a compromise resolution, and when it h turned it presented a resolution simost identical with the one already passed. James E. March, & the VIth District, who had opposed the Gibbs ress lution, had been selected to act with Mr. Gruber # the sub-committee, but he suddenly had changed

his mind and had declared his readiness to support that resolution.

After some further discussion it was decided behave the resolution recommended by the succommitte passed by the County Committee in the

evening.

The Republican County Committee met at \$1 p. m. in the hall of the United Charities Building and without discussion passed the following resolution which was offered by Frank Raymond, of the XXXIIId District:

Resolved, by the Republican County Committee of the County of New-York, representing the rolled Republicans thereof. That we hereby a prove and indorse the bills heretofore introduced a the Legislature and known as the New-York Chipolice bills, and we request the Republican merchant the second of the Legislature to vote for the passaged these bills; and.

Resolved, That a committee of seven members of this body be appointed to represent its views the Governor and Legislature.

President Ouige appointed as members of the

Many members are willing to trust the Daughters of the Revolution members to do what would be right. Others apoke in strong opposition. Pinally, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood went on the platform and made a speech with telling effect, closing with these words: "Are we a congress of patriotic women or are we an organization of money-grabbers?"

Mrs. Lockwood was followed by Mrs. Ellen M. Colton, who said in impressive tones: "General Sherman told me once that at the rurrender, when General Lee handed his sword to General Grant, the latter said: "General put on your sword."

The lesson of magnanimity had its effect. Wise counsels prevailed, the recommendation was adopted and the committee sustained.

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